# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The French Cabinet Crisis and Ministerial Reorganization.

Parliamentary, Industrial and Political Agitation in France.

Rome Preparing for a Declaration of Infallibility.

Spain Again in Riot and Anti-Papal Opposition.

Greek Brigandage and Captures of Tourists.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Canada.

Arrest of the Red River Delegates at Ottawa.

The Fenian Scare---Troops Ordered to the Front.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet Crisis at a Point of Issue.

PARIS, April 14, 1870.

Th Journal Official of to-morrow will announce the resignations of Count Daru and M. Buffet. M. Ollivier will provisionally take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and M. Segris that of Finance.

The Senatus Consultum Debate. PARIS, April 14, 1870. The Senate to-day commenced to debate the Sena-

tus Consultum and passed it through its first stage. The discussion will be resumed on Monday next. A Radical Manifesto. PARIS, April 14, 1870.

Deputies Jules Favre, Picard and Gambesta will unite in issuing a manifesto giving their views on the plebiscitum.

Combination at the Ballot Box. PARIS, April 14, 1870.
The International Society of Workmen contem plate issuing an address from their headquarters in this city requesting the workmen of France who favor a republic to vote with blank tickets on the

A General Trade Strike in Paris. LONDON, April 14, 1870. Arrangements have been completed in Paris for a general strike of workmen, to commence Tuesday

Troops in Motion.

PARIS, April 14, 1870. The government despatched more troops to Nevers to-day on account of the continuance of the strike at Fourchambault, a little town in that neighbor-

Fuel to the Flame.

A day or two ago the Marseillaise published congratulatory address from the workmen at Lyons. who were on a strke, to the operatives in the mines and workshops at Le Creuzot. The proprietors of that fournal have therefore been prosecuted again for a violation of the Press law in fomenting dis-

Irish "Reds" in Sympathy. LONDON, April 14, 1870. Gustave Flourens has forwarded to the French

republicans a congratulatory address from the Irishmen in this city. The Bank Return.

PARIS, April 14, 1870. The builion in the Bank of France has increased to the extent of 5,800,000 francs during the past

Preparing for Infallibility. ROME. April 14, 1870. Nearly six hundred bishops voted for the Con-

There were no votes in opposition.

The Church and the Cabinet. MADRID, April 14, 1870. The Epoca says many priests refuse to take the eath to the constitution; but advises the government to avoid all appearance of persecution.

MADRID. April 14, 1870.

Severe measures have been taken against those who have forcibly opposed the conscription. The sentences of the men now on trial will be unusually beavy.

The Rlots Renewed.

MADRID, April 14, 1870.
Riots broke out at Seville yesterday on account of the attempted enforcement of the Conscription act. They were suppressed, however, without difficulty

Charge Against Cuba.

MADRID, April 14, 1870. The Diario of this city charges that the recent revolt in Aragon was brought about with Cuban

ENGLAND.

Fatal Affray on an American Ship. LONDON, April 14, 1870. An affray occurred to-day on the American ship

Japan, lying in Waterloo dock, during which Haw-

messmates. Preparing for the Holidays.

aman, was stabbed and killed by one of his

London, April 14, 1870.
Little business will be done during the remainder of the week on account of the holidays. The Minc ing Lane markets will be closed until next Tuesday and the Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday.

The Bank Return-Its Effect on 'Change. LONDON, April 14, 1870. The money market is advancing, owing to the unfavorable bank return. The amount of buillon in vault to-day is £406,000 sterling less than on last

Thursday. In the School Room and the Field. LONDON, April 14, 1870. The Churchman says it has good reason to believe that the Ministry will abandon the Education

Volunteers are flocking to Brighton in great num-Betting on the Derby.

LONDON, April 1, 1870. Mr. Merry's b. f. Sunshine is now the favorite for the Derby. The betting to day is seven to one against Sunshine.

### GERMANY.

British Report of American Credit. LONDON, April 14, 1870. The London Times correspondent, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Ssays "the eagerness for American ratiway securities is well nigh exhausted."

#### GREECE.

Brigands' Exactions. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14, 1870. Advices to hand from Greece state that the bri-gands, who seized the Duke of Manchester's son, ecretary Hubert, of the British Legation, and Sec retary Bayel, of the Italian Legation, have exacted two thousand pounds sterling as ransom for their

> Rather Likes Brigands. LONDON, April 14, 1870.

A correspondent of the evening edition of the London Times describes the gentle and respectful treat-ment he encountered at the hands of brigands some years ago. He writes the communication in order to aliay the fears of the friends of these who have recently been seized near Marathon, Greece.

No Americans in Bondage. LONDON, April 14-P. M. A despatch from Athens states that there were no Americans in the party of travellers recently robbed and ill-treated by brigands in Greece.

CUBA.

The presoners have not yet been ransomed.

General Jordan Still in the Field-The Patriots Victorious in Two Engagements-Execution of an American Citizen.

KEY WEST, April 14, 1870. Authentic advices received from Cuba to-day re-present that General Jordan is still in the field fighting at the head of the patriot forces. The Spanish

General Goyeneche was defeated last week near There was an engagement on the 14th inst. be tween Guira and Bagueron, in the Colon district.

The Spaniards were again defeated. Edward Naties, a citizen of the United States, was shot in Fort Caoanas on the 8th inst. Consul General Biddle had previously telegraphed the facts in his case to Washington, and made an appeal to the United States government to interfere and save Naties' hie, but he had received no answer on the day of the execution.

#### THE PACIFIC COAST.

Registration of Negro Voters in Califor-Failure. SAN FRANCISCO, April 14, 1870.

The English iron-clad Zealous sailed to-day for

The schooner Maid of the Mill was destroyed by fire off this port last night.

The cierk of this county has decided to allow the

registration of negroes. About one hundred regiscolonel Knox has just returned from Northwest-ern Mexico. He states that the insurrection headed by Placido Vega is a failure.

Manita advices to February 28 have been received.
The receipts of the new crop of coffee were light.
Sales had been made at \$12 25 a \$12 50. Exchange on London, 4d.

#### THE REDSKINS.

Fight with the Wyoming Indians-Elever Arapahoos Killed-The Savages Strongly intrenched-Wuites Obliged to Retire.

CORINNE, Utah, April 14, 1870. Advices received to-day from South Pass, Wyoming Territory, say that the volunteer party which left that place in search of the Indians who committed the late murders came across who committed the late murders came across a band of them in Wind River Valley on the 9th instant and killed eleven including Black Bear—a chief of the Arapahoes. On going further North the Indians, principally Sloux and Arapahoes, were found to be numerous and in such strong positions that it was useless to attack them and the citizens returned. No whites were injured. A detachment of the Second cavalry arrived at South Pass yesterday, and more are en route. Two companies of the Fourth infantry, Colonel Bartlett in command, have also arrived, en route to Wind River Valley, to garrison Camp Augur.

Travel on the Union Pacific Railroad Deinyed by Indians. SIDNEY, Neb., April 14, 1870.

The Indians cut a stringer on a bridge three miles east of Antelope, and threw fourteen cars off the track about one o'clock this morning. All the train men, except one brakeman, got on the engine and ran to the next station. After they left the indians broke open a number of cars. The remaining brakemen fired upon them a few times and they left. The Western bound passenger train was delayed six hours waiting for the wreck to be cleared.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Lecture by Senator Revels in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1870. Senator Revels' lecture on the "Press" was delarge audience, about two-thirds being colored. The Senator was received with great applause. He commenced by speaking of the pleasure with which commenced by speaking of the pleasure with which he accepted the invitation to address the Philadelphians, from the good feeling exhibited by the abolt-tonists here towards the colored race at a time when it was dangerous to do so, when four millions were enslaved in the South. He spoke of his impressions at the sights in Washington, and, alluding to the Franklin press in the Patent Office, gilded into the topic of his lecture. The invention of the printing press, he said, was the precursor of all improvements that tended to spread intelligence. Morse caught the spark from the electricity that Franklin brought down from the clouds by the string of his kite, and at the present day newspapers bring to our firesides the doings of all the world, so that their readers can, in imagnation, travel over the Old World and the New without stirring out of their households. He should never have occupied line position he now held and this land of liberty would still be divided in twain by the curse of slavery had the printing press not been invented. He spoke about an hour, causing much enthusiasm, and at the close of his remarks was warmly congratulated by his friends. His lecture was well written and was delivered with ease and eloquence, although wanting in the grace that attends a finished or ator. he accepted the invitation to address the Philadel

### MAINE

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Temp lars-Attempt to Organize a Temperance Party-A Temperance Candidate for Governor to be Nominated.

LEWISTON, April 14, 1870. The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Maine re assembled this morning. Officers for the next year were elected and installed, with Rev. Smith Baker, Jr., of Orono, as Grand Worthy Chief Templar, and Henry A. Shorey, of Bath, as Grand Worthy Secre-

Henry A. Shorey, of Bath, as Grand Worthy Secretary.

The afternoon session was occupied in discussing a report counseling the Grand Lodge in favor of a 
third "Temperance" party.

Several speakers opposed the report, arguing that 
the Grand Lodge is not a political body and the 
cause of temperance cannot be subserved by a third 
party. Others favored the report, and advocated a 
third party.

A substitute was finally adopted by a large majorty, expressing partial approval of a third party.

ity, expressing partial approval of a third party, but counselling temperance men to vote only for the friends of probibition.

It is understood that the Third Party State Committee has called a convention to nominate a temperance candidate for Governor at Auburn, on the 27th of May.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARRET.-LONDON, April 14-4:30 LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, APRIL 14—4:30 P. M.—Consols close at 94 for money and 94% for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 83% for the issue of 1862; 87% for the issue of 1862; 87% for the issue of 1865; Stocks quiet. Erle Railway shares, 20%; Illinois Central, 113%; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

A city circular reports a good demand for Mexican dollars, but a poor supply.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, April 14.—The Bourse closed flew, Bourse, 735, 776.

dollars, but a poor supply.

Paris Bourse.—Paris, April 14.—The Bourse closed firm. Renics, 73f. 77c.

Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, April 14.—

United States five-twenty bonds opened quiet at 95 a 95%, and closed quiet at 95.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool., April 14.—130 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 11%4; middling orleans, 11%4. a 11%4. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 71,000. The stock on hand is 477,000 bales, of which 297,000 are American.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, April 14.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat. Low middlings to arrive 132f.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., April 14.—4:30 P. M.—Tallow heavy at 44s. 9d. per cwt. Linseed oll dull. Sugar closed nominal at 35s. 6d. on the spot and 27s. 6d. afloat.

Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool., April 14.—4:30 P. M.—Lard buoyant. Pork, 96s. per cwt. for Eastern prime mess. Lard quiet. Broon, 57s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

Petroleum closed quiet at 51f.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

Montreal Troops Rendy for the Field-The London Battery Ordered to the Front. MONTREAL, April 14, 1870.

Great activity continues in military matters. The embers of H battery, Royal Artillery, have orders to be ready for immediate service, and were at work nearly all night taking out camp stores, &c., which had been packed away in view of the the departure of the troops for England. The P. C. O. Rifles and Artillery are also under orders to turn out at a moment's notice.

The musters of volunteers last night were, on the The musters of volunteers last night were, on the whole, good, some of the battalions presenting almost their full strength, and enlistments are taking place rapidly. They are to drill several nours daily, and 3,000 are to be ready to take the field immediately. Captain Muir's troop of cavairy have arrived at Hunington and are patrolling ine roads. The Victoria bridge was placed under guard of the Grand Trunk brigade last night.

The London (ontario) field battery has been or, dered to the front. Its destination is the St. Chair river, where it will occupy a commanding position.

Quebec Troops Under Marching Orders.

The whole volunteer active force, the city garrison, a field battery of artillery and two troops of Hus sars paraded this morning, and are now held in readiness to depart at a few moments' notice. All other battalions in the district are ordered to report immediately at headquarters. Very little excitament, however, prevails among the people, and the belief is that there will be no raid.

The Government Prepared to Most Any Fenian Raid-The Expenses to be Borne by the Dominion.

in the Senate last night Hon. Mr. Dickey inquired

OTTAWA, April 14, 1870.

of the government whether the imperial authorities were likely to bear some of the expense to which the country was put owing to Fenian disturbances and said it was strange that there should be a talk of withdrawing the troops while Canada is exposed to danger on the frontier, not on our own account but in consequence of disaffection in Ireland.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell said, in reference to the Fenian matters, the government were taking measures which would, no doubt, prove amply sufficient to arrest any anticipated raid. The expenses, in the first place, would be borne by the Dominion, and that correspondence as to the ultimaty division of the expense had taken place between the two governments.

spension of the Habeas Corpus Act-The Government Fully Informed of Fenina Movements—An Early Invasion of Canada

OTTAWA, April 14, 1870. The Habeas Corpus act has been suspended. The measure passed both houses and was assented to by the Governor General, in the name of her Majesty, this afternoon. Sir John A. Macdonald, in asking Parliament for a suspension of the act, said the government had received information, on which they relied, that the peace of the country was again in danger from the invasion of lawiess men from the United States belonging to the Fenian organization. The government had received information of tion. The government had received information of preparations for invasion during the whole of last autuan and winter. These preparations had been going on cautiously, and, lately, were more formidable, although they had been conducted in silence. At first, the policy of the Fenian body, as the House knew, seemed to be to create as much notoriety as possible and get up excitement by means of the puolic press. Of late they had adopted a different and more safe and accure course for them, and, he thought, more hazardous for Canada, and that was to carry on all their arrangements with great caution and secreey. The government had information, which they could not for a moment hesitate to believe and trust, out which they could not place before Parliament without certainty of danger to their informants; but the information was complete, and it was to the effect that there was a fixed resolve on the part of the Fenian body to invade this country in force at an early day. When that day may come the govern-Information was complete, and it was to the effect that there was a fixed resolve on the part of the Fenian body to invade this country in force at an early day. When that day may come the government could not foresee. It might be to-day; it might be in a week; but he believed that arrangements had been made for invasion at an early day. Information came to them from so many sources, official and uncredential—from independent sources, from sources having no connection with each other, from the read not a shadow of a doubt as to the certainty of the intention of these parties to make an attack without delay; and, as was their duty, they had taken steps to resist invasion and had put on duty certain portions of the military force of the country to act in connection with the regular troops, and that such resistance to the invasion would prove successful no one could lave any doubt. The government had no night to play with this question; and after having received the information iney have they were bound to take steps to meet the invaders, and is such steps would prevent them coming into the country so much the better. It was of course to the government a matter of deep anxiety and regret that this chronic state of excitement should exist—this state of hostility on the part of the Fenian body towards Canada and Canadian unofineding people. The Fenian organization was more active at this moment than it had been for years, and he could not deceive himself with the idea that there would be a speedy end to this state of afairs. He believed that we would have a continuance of these actempts for many years. have a continuance of these attempts for many years. We must put up with them as best we may. It was the duty of the government to avoid being alarmed or acting upon unfounded rumor; but at the same time it was more their duty to take care that they do or acting upon uniouned rumor; but at the same time it was more their duty to take care that they do not attach too little importance to this organization. The government felt that they could not allow marauders to enter our country. They felt as this member for Feel said the other night when speaking of a cognite subject, that the life of one of our people was worth more than three hundred thousand pounds, and that they dould not run the risk of losing a single icliew subject. It was their duty to take such steps in the way of prevention as was in their power on these grounds. He would move for leave to introduce a bill to authorize the apprehension and detention of persons suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against her majesty's person and government.

The Found Congress in Chicago-Froposed Raid on Canada.

CHICAGO, April 14, 1870. The Fenian Congress is still transacting its business with closed doors. It is stated that they are engaged in revising the constitution, but the impression prevails that an excited discussion is in progress on the subject of an immediate raid on Canada.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

Arrest of the Red River Delegates on Charge of Complicity in the Murder of Scott. OTTAWA, April 14, 1870.

Scott, the delegate from Red River, was arrested at twelve o'clock last night on a warrant issued at Foronto, charging him with being accessory to the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry on the 4th of

Father Richot, learning that detective O'Neill had Father Richot, learning that detective O'Neili had a warrant for his arrest, gave himself up to-day. A writ of habeas corpus was served on O'Neili, and the case was argued before Judgo Gait. Hon. Hityard Cameron, counsel for the prisoner, claimed there was no jurisdiction, and the County Attorney for the crown maintained there was. Judgo Gait reserved his decision until to-morrow. In the meantime the prisoner remains in the custody of detective O'Neill.

### VIRGINIA.

Fiendish Affair-A Young Woman Outrages RICHMOND, April 14, 1870.

The Whig of to-day has information of a most dia boilcal crime to Goochiand county. A few days since a colored girt, aged nineteen, named Alice Brown, was sent by her father on an errang about the distance of a mile from her home in the evening. and falling to return during the night search was at once instituted for her by the family and friends. Next morning they found the body, lying half hidden by blanches of pine, stripped, outraged and murdered, scarcely a hundred yards from the road in the woods. Suspicion was at once directed to Henry Fife and Willis, two young negro men employed on the farm where the body was found, and they were both arrested by a party of colored men and lodged in jail, after a desperate resistance. Willis confesses the ortime, but states that Henry committed the murder. The greatest excitement prevails among the negroes in the county, and from information received this evening the two ruffians will probably be lynched. at once instituted for her by the family and

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A land slide on the Duchess and Columbia Railroad at Plum Foint, N. Y., yesterday, covered both tracks for a distance of 100 feet with clay twelve feet deep, rendering it necessary to transfer passengers and baggage at Poughkeepsic.

The adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the American constitution was celebrated by the colored citizens of Toronto, Canada, last night.

Uriah H. Pollard and William J. Crockett have been arrested, charged with roboing the saie of Fos-ter, Chandler & Co., of Boston, of \$3,200 in bonds. Pollard confessed and the bonds were recovered. The Hamilton Corporation, of Lowell, Mass, stopped their works for the manufacture of printed fabrics on Monday last for two weeks. Accumulation of goods in the nands of selling agents is given as the reason. LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books. ECCLESIASTICAL ART IN GERMANY DURING THE MIDDLE AGES. By Dr. Wilhelm Lubke. Translated from the fifth German edition, with appendix. by L. A. Wheatley. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co.

Contrary to what the title implies the contents of this book include ecclesiastical art in other places besides in Germany, although the greater part of the work is devoted to that country. Beginning with the recognition and establishment of Christianity in tome by the Emperor Constantine and the adoption of the Basilica as a model for the construction of their places of worship, Dr. Lubke traces the progress of the early Christians in church architecture to the Middle Ages, by the close of which progress in this branch of art may be said to have ceased. The several styles, such as the Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic, &c., are minutely explained in the text, and by means of numerous illustrations the reader is enabled to at once perceive the difference in them. A very large number of churches, together with their furniture, are described, and there is an interesting chapter devoted to the "Arrangement of Monasteries in the Middle Ages." The work is so admirably condensed that we are unable to do more than refer to its contents in general terms. It imparts a vast amount of information, and will be read with pleasure and intellectual profit not only by those who take a direct interest in everything pertaining to ecclesiastic art, but by the intelligent public generally. The appendix, by the translator, who deserves much praise for the painstaking and conscientious manner in which he has performed his work, is instructive as showing the several points of divergence between the ecclesiastical architecture of England and that described by Dr. Lubke. We heartily commend the book to the public. The illustrations are all execution good.

The Sun. By Amedee Guillemin, from the renect. By A. L. Polipson, Ph. D. With firty-eight illustrations. New York: Charles Seribner & Co. this branch of art may be said to have ceased.

This is one of the best works in the "Library of Wonders" Messrs. Scribner & Co. are publishing. 11 contains all the information regarding the sun which astronomers have obtained to the present time. There is no planet better worth studying than time. There is no planet better worth studying than that from which the earth receives light and heat, and the manner in which the book before us is written renders its study most agreeable. The linestrations, which are numerous and well executed, are valuable as aids in obtaining a clearer knowledge of the facts stated in the text which, by the way, is noteworthy for its simple and luciu style. We heartly commend the book for the entertainment and instruction it affords.

HOME INFLUENCE, by Grace Aguilar, is the first volume of a new edition of the works of this author that Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. of this city are en gaged in publishing. The merits of the book are too well known to require criticism from us, so we shall merely say that it is handsomely printed and bound and is a marvel of cheapness.

CASIMIR MAREMURA is an English love story (Bos ton: Roberts Brothers), very long and somewha dull. The plot is not bad and the characters are drawn with some skill, but the dialogues are very thresome on account of their prolikity. As in all other novels of the kind there are the inevitable noble-minded hero, the pure, immaculate and accomplished herome and the usual complement of singers, for the facts relating to all of whom we refer

REMARKABLE TRIALS OF ALL COUNTRIES is the title of a book published by Diossy & Co., of this city. It is a compilation of facts connected with trials for inal annals of the United States, Great Britain, Ireland and France, and includes such cases as those of Charlotte Corday, the murder of Heien Jewett, trial of John C. Colt, of the Marchioness of Brinvillers and of others. As with all literature of the kind the book is readable enough. It is, however, wretenedly printed and shabbily bound.

THE WORKS OF THE BRITISH DRAMATISTS forms part of the uniform library of standard works pubished by W. W. Swayne, New York. It contains an interesting sketch of the origin and early history of the British drama and selections from the dramatic works of such authors as John Lilly, George Peele, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Philip Massinger and others, with biographical notices of each author.

BEHIND THE SCENES (Boston: New England News Company) is a rather interesting story of the stage, from which we are led to believe that one of the at everything and everybody, and the next is to in-sidiously assail the honor of actresses. Whoever the author is, he or she is evidently capable of writ-ing something better than this story.

### BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Fatal Affray in South Brooklyn-A Wife Assaults Her Husband-Serious Stabbing Af-

fray. Mrs. Mary Donahue, a woman sixty years of age, got into an altercation with her husband, at their residence, No. 201 Pacific street, on Tuesday night, and struck him upon the face with her fist The blow staggered him, and, stepping upon some potatoes which was lying upon floor, he feil against a table moned, and, as his injuries were considered serious, he was removed to the residence of his son, in Columbia street. Last night the physician stated that he could not live until morning. The bolice were notified, and Mrs. Donahue was arrested and locked up in the Forty-third precinct station house to await the result. Coroner Jones was notified and will take the ante-mortem deposition of the injured man. Mrs. Donahue says she is the second wife of her husband; has never had any children and has lived a wretched life with him. She says about four months ago he beat her in the most terrible manner and injured her arm so badly that she has not recovered the use of it yet.

Last night an officer of the Forty-first precinct arrested Peter Farrell for stabbing Thomas McCalley in Bond street. The affray occurred on Sunday evening, the men being cartmen and having quarrelled about the rates of pay. Farrell, after cutting his opponent four times on the head, inflicting serious injuries, made nis escape, and succeeded in elading the police until last night. When he was arrested a number of the from the officers for the purpose of tynching him. It was with diniculty they could get him to the station house. moned, and, as his injuries were considered serious,

### CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Nominations for Comptroller and Sheriff-Republicans Preparing for

Fight.
The Tenth Ward Tweed Association met last even ing at No. 7 Orchard street, the President, Myles Keane, occupying the chair. After the transaction of some preliminary business the following resolu-

of some preliminary business the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.—

Resolved, That the Tenth Ward Tweed Association nominate as their first choice for the next Sheriff of the city and county of New York that true and tried democrat, Mr. Edward J. Shandley.

Resolved, That this association, recognizing the fealty, ability and integrity of Matthew T. Brennac, do name him as the candidate for the onlice of Comptroller.

After the pussage of these resolutions some twenty new names were received and placed upon the roll, which swells the membership to about 150. The meeting then adjourned.

The Republican General Committee met last evening and agreed to issue a call to the various associations to meet next wednesday evening and elect delegates to the several conventions that are to meet on the 20th proximo to elect delegates to the several conventions that are to the conventions to nominate three candidates for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen under the new Charter, and for Civil and Police Justices, in case the present incumbents are in the meantime legislated out of office; and also delegates to the State Convention that is to meet at Rochester on the 28th proximo to nominate candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals. proximo to nominate candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals.

### CHILDREN OF THE SABBATH.

Annual Meeting of the New York City Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Missionary Society.

The annual meeting of the New York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Cnurch, was held last evening in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Cnurch, Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue. As the principal business of the evening was the selection of officers for the ensuing year, they were promptly nominated, voted for

suing year, they were promptly nominated, voted for and elected, according to the constitution of the society. According to this election the officers of the society for the ensuing year are as follows:—President, A. V. Stout; first vice president, C. H. Appledent, A. V. Stout; first vice president, C. H. Appledent, A. V. Stout; first vice president, C. H. Appledent, G. J. Hamilton; third vice president, J. D. Slaybyck; recording secretary, James H. Pelton; correspending secretary, R. R. Smeiair; treasurer, W. K. Peyton; and by the constitution the two presiding elders are ex officiolourth and fifth vice presidents, W. H. Ferris, D. D., being fourth and Rev. H. F. Pease fith.

There was quite a lengthy discussion on the motion to strike out the titles first, second and third as distinguishing vice presidents, but the motion was finally lost. It was then moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Hollis address the meeting. Mr. Hollis accordingly made an appropriate speech to the effect that he would leave New York with the same degree of regret as he would his own child. It seemed a part of himself, having been so long a time almost constantly out of doors in the eastern part of the city engaged in the work of evangelization. He spoke at considerable length, and during the course of his remarks paid a warm tribute of respect to the mem-

ory of Mr. Cornell. Short addresses were then made by Messrs. Flack, Hamilton, Sinclair and others, closing with the most effective address of the even-ing by Mrs. Lober. At the close there was a discus-sion as to whether the next meeting should be their at half-past three or half-past seven Monday next. About ten o'clock a motion was made to adjourn until Monday at half-past three, which motion being carried, the meeting was at once dismissed with the benediction.

#### BELLIGERENT JERSEY LAWYERS.

Exciting Scene in a Newark Justice's Court-Legal Sparring Without Gloves-Personal

Rencontro Between Opposing Counsel.

The usually quiet, modest and unassuming court room on the corner of Market and Broad streets in the city of Newark, N. J., wherein presides, with a search of the countrymen of the "Green Isla". Instance of his countrymen of the "Green Isle," Justice Nugent, was the scene yesterday of an occurrence the like of which has not been witnessed in Newark for some years past, if, indeed, ever before. A suit for trespass was being tried, in which Charles Bachman pass was being tried, in which Charles Bachman sought to recover from his tenant, one William Wingle, the sum of fifty dollars annages, claimed for using unlawfully the premises of the planntif. For the latter appeared as counsel James H. Boylan, and for the delendant T. P. Kamsey, both gentlemen occupying positions of comparative prominence in their profession. The case was going along smoothly and nicely until counsel for plaintiff was fastening together some legal documents to which opposing counsel had agreed to, but now showed a contrary disposition. Finally the latter sprang forward and in an excited manner declared they should not be so fastened, while the other lawyer was equally determined they should. The upshot was that Ramsey made a dash for Boylan's magnificent moustache, and hung on to the hirsute appendage until its proprietor, fairly "boilin" with rage, tury, and paul, administered his antagonist a sharp of the country of the country of the country to let go the country of the country to let go the country of the country of the country to let go his hold and tumble over against the was.

and pain, administered his antagonist a sharp on the componition of th

#### MEETING OF EXPRESSMEN.

Muddle Over the Internal Revenue Law-No Additional Taxes to be Collected from Hackmen and Cartmon.

Last evening a meeting of a large number of the city expressmen was held to discuss the policy of charging a tax of three per cent on all the gross recelpts of the business. Already a gentleman has een sent on to Washington to interview the Comnissioner of Internal Revenue and learn from him whether such a tax was compulsory. At the meeting last evening a telegram was received from this

ing last evening a telegram was received from this gentleman saying that the Commissioner had decided in lavor of the expressione.

It appears that when the law was originally passed great opposition was offered thereto, because it was said that if expression were taxed cartinen and hackmen should be dealt with in the same manner. The consequence was that a petition was sent to Washington, and the following decision was rendered, directed to an assessor of internal revenue in this city:—

was sent to washington, and the following decision was rendered, directed to an assessor of internal revenue in this city:—

Six—Your letter of the 18th ultimo, relating to the taxation of lackmen and cartimen was duly received, and I have given the subject all the attention which has been possible. Thave never been fully convinced that the provisions of section 163, which imposes a duty upon the gross receipts of persons having the care or management of railroads, canals, steamboats, ships, bargans, canal boats, or other vessels, or of stage coaches, or other vehicles simployed in the business of transporting persons or property for hire, were intended to apply to the business of cartimen and hackmen, as ordinarily conducted in large cities.

The phrase, "other vehicles," is the one upon which their liability has been based. It is true that carls and hacks are vehicles; but is it true that the business in which they are vehicles; but is it true that the business in which they are usually employed is the transportation of property and passengers within the meaning of the law? Railroads, steamboats, canal boats, stage coaches and omnitimes are employed to convey property and assengers over established routes between nixed points, while it is the business of cartia and lacks to gather up property and persons, and to deliver them to the udules of dearture on such routes. It has been

market, and whose opportunities for profit were less favorable, were liable.

The principle upon which taxes are imposed is the presumed ability of those who are made liable therefor, either to pay them out of accrued profits, or to recover them from others by making the proper addition to the price of goods, or to the charges for specific. This view is sustained by the provision of the section referred to, which authorizes persons liable to the tax thereby imposed to add the same to their rates of fare or charge for service. In the case of railroads, steamboats and stage coaches, this addition can be easily made, but in the case of cartines and hackmen it is aimost impossible to do so, and instead of being able to recover it from their patrons, they must, if held liable the refor, subtract it from their wages, which will rarely permit any diminution for tax without making it appear oppressive, by rendering the business unprofitable.

Where the law piantly imposes a tax it must be collected without regard to its being politio or just; but where the majority is merely inferred, and causes exist for grave doubts we to the intention of the Legislature, it will be advisable to discriminate generally in favor of the taxpayer, especially if, as in the present case, he belongs to a class woose alleged taxable receipts are the moderate wages of unskilled labor.

whose suggest taxable receips are too involve wages or inskilled labor.

I am of opinion, therefore, that it is impolitie to require further returns and payments from the persons engaged in the business under consideration, and all assessors and their assistants will be instructed accordingly. But, of late, spite of this decision, the tax has been revived and many of the assessors of this city misted upon its being paid, while others passed it by. This created dissatisfaction and was the cause of the meeting held last night. The expressmen are hopeful that the objectionable law shall be abolished altogether or made universal and applicable to all persons making a business of public trafile.

## NEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

A numerous assemblage, including many prominent members of the press, were present last evening to celebrate the anniversary of the New York Medical University, in the magnificent reception rooms of the college building, at No. 8 University place. The proceedings were opened by Secretary Powell reading the sixth annual report, from which t transpired that during the year 1869 the large number of 26,340 patients had been treated. of this number 18,690 had been restored to health, and but 313 pronounced to-curable. Some 6,000 desperate cases had been greatly relieved and many had not been further reported. The University is duly incorporated by the State of New York, and has branches in most of the

ported. The University is duly incorporated by the state of New York, and has branches in most of the prominent cities throughout the Union. Like most new undertakings the University has been persecuted; but it would appear that the sound basis of its foundation, notwithstanding all opposition, it duly gaming the public confidence. During the year 1869 sixteen students passed a satisfactory examination and became graduates.

Professor J. Watter Scott then read an able discourse upon "Medical Esthetica," in which he illustrated the persecutions to which all prominent reformers had been subjected, especially those of the modical profession. He furthermore alluded to some remarkable discoveries that had been made by members of the University during the last year, especially in reference to cancer and smallpox. The treatment of cancer by chemical chromium was wonderful, as within a few hours-after the application the tumor became perfectly carbonized and detached. In cases of smallpox carbolic acid was a proven specific.

Professor Hassett read a serio-humorous paper.

In cases of smallpox carbolic acid was a proven specific.

Professor Hassett read a serio-humorous paper, entitled "Why I Left the Allopathic School," in which he alluded to the erroneous systems still pursued. He claims the chemical school to be the most successful, and also that it is gradually revolutionizing the practice of physic in this country.

After terminating the business reports the company adjourned to a splendid supper, where good icliowship and joviality provided until a late hour. The pleasures of the evening were greatly heightened by Mr. J. G. Russell, one of the guests, who volunteered some popular airs, which he rendered in a style that gained universal applause.

### THE LAST TEMPTATION.

Colonel Fisk in Command of the clinth Marines-Tremendous Military Demonstration in Twenty-sixth Street.

Prince Erie, Admiral of the Sound, Colonel of the Ninth regiment Metropolitan Marines, made his first appearance as a military man last evening. This being an extraordinary event in the history of the New World and the Eric Railroad, of course every preparation that could be made was made to render he occasion one of momentous consequence. It would have been an outrage to have allowed the new colonel to burst out in all the glory of his much distended blue frock coat and gold lace trimmings without the numerous attendance of a brass band and a full (?) regiment of "sojer boys." So last evening the armory in Twenty-sixth street was lighted up in all the blaze of hundreds of gas jets, and the entire command was on hand for parade and inspection. There were about 300 men present, exclusive of some forty Eric Railway employes, who will from the present be known as Company Q or X or Y or something else of the letter kind way down in the basement of the alphabet. This company was in cuitzens' dress and trembled with fear and awe every time the ponderous colonel waddied his way within thirty feet of their crooked line. The parade was tolerably good, the inspection a very pretty piece of nonsensical informality which Pisk saw fit to carry on for his particular honor and desight. He did not for obvious reasons, attempt to give a single command, and Lieutenaut new colonel to burst out in all the glory of his

Colonel Braine, the brain of the regiment, was compelied to do the shouting. And Fisk looked happy
when the inspection was over and condescended to
ask one of the captains to tighten Ris beit, which
the captain did, with his hat in his hand and blusace
deep and crimson on his youthful cheeks. Colonel
Fisk expressed his great and all boundless admiration at the magnifeent appearance of each and
every company, although he did not probably mean
to say that Company C, which put in an appearance with five men and four sergeants,
was the very best company the National Guard ever
had. There was an immense crowd of militames
of the various regiments present, and they enjoyed
the scome with exceeding gusto and military conceit. When the parade and the inspection were over,
and the officers had bowed and scraped till they felt
that Fisk knew how devoted to his person they
were everybody came to the conclusion that he
ought to go out and parade in the street. Fisk consented in a condescending way, and so the whole
regiment went out into the street and afred themselves for several blocks, and then Fisk went home
and the marines went home, blowed and heated by
the terrible campaign of the night.

#### SPANISH TREACHERY

Interesting Letter and Despatches from an Eye-Witness to Spanish Brutality-Four Cubans Murdered-Everything Found but Their Rodles.

NASSAU, New Providence, April 4, 1870.

MY DRAR C-I was much disappointed by seeing by the New York papers, particularly by the highly interesting copies of the HERALD forwarded to me, that the United States government still withholds beliggerent rights from the Cubans. However, I should not be at all surprised to see the policy of the government change very shortly, as we have some very smart men laboring with the "powers that be," question. Verremos,
There is happened a most shocking and myste-

rions case of four Cubans, who left here with two Nassau negroes for Cuba. A general belief prevails that they have been murdered or sold to a Spanish man-or-war. The circumstances are as follows:—Four Cubans undertook to pass from Nassau via Cuba to Green Cay—both islands near Cuba. Their sames were Miguel Grave de Peralta, José Luis Hernandez, José Guiteres and Cornello Locorro. They left in a boat wint two negroes, named David Watson and Jabez Franks, and bore despatches from General Quesada to the republican government at Guinero.

About three weeks after they left the boat returned from Green Cay with the two colored mem. They reported having landed the Cubans on the coast. They stated they had taken all their things with them. Mr. Carlos Lomaz asked for the certificate of their landing, which, however, they were unable to produce. Their reply was that they landed there at night, had obtained no certificate, and feated to wait for any lest they should be taken by the Spaniards.

Foul play was at once supperful. The Nassan man-or-war. The circumstances are as

the Spaniards.

- Foul piay was at once suspected. The Nassau Cubans determined to watch Watson and Jabez,

Foul play was at once suspected. The Nassau Cubans determined to watch Watson and Jabez, and results soon showed that their suspicions were not without foundation. One of the fellows was discovered selling a dagger and some clothes belonging to one of the patriots. They were then arrested, their house searched and the property of the Cubans found therein.

The steamer Anna was then placed at the disposal of the government to go to Green Cay, and soon proceeded upon her course. Besides her crew there were on board a police inspector, four policemen and eleven Cubans. On reaching Green Cay they found the remainder of the outsit of the missing Cubans, including rides, pistols, cartidges, clothing, a coat stained with blood and a knile with marks of blood upon it. In fact, everything the patriots took with them, not found at Watson's house, was discovered here, save the bodies of the men and the despatches they bore.

The missing despatches makes us here believe that the Spanish guibout stationed here and which left here before these four gentlemen started had a hand in this mystery.

No doubt exists here but that the men were murdered. When the Anna went to Green Cay she

No doubt exists here but that the men were murdered. When the Anna went to Green Cay she found there three men whom she toek prisoners. A note reached me from an authoritative source meanwhile stating that Webb, one of the supposed murderers, died suddenly in jail.

General Santana is still here. The inspector of poice, four policemen and eleven Cubans have changed the quarter of their search and have gone by the United Force to search the east end of Androa Island through the middle eight of the Fish Cay, attack is said that a schooner had there seen the boat which carried the missing Cubans. The Spanish man-of-war Bazan left an hour after the schooner. Since then it is reported that a sloop which was stopped by a Spanish man-of-war brings news of the United Force being pursued by the Spanish war snip. As all these men have passports, there will be a lively time of it in Havana if they be subjected to Spanish barbarity.

Yours, faithfully,

C. K. E.

Yours, faithfully,

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

Country.
The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European News by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from China, Japan and other points. It also contains the Current News of the Week; the Fashions; Amusements; Facetize; Foreign Intelligence; Sporting, Artistic and Religious Intelligence; Washington News; Obituary Notices; Editorial Articles on the prominent views of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and

interesting events of the week. TERMS:-Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, five cents each. A ilmited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

The City Seems to be Going Wild on the subject of Business Suits.—The grand opening, the third great display of stylish Business Suits, took place Monday, April II, corner Fourth avenue and Eighth sirest, opposite Cooper Union. BROKAW BROS, seems to be the brand for new styles and low prices, both in Men's and Boys' CLUTH-ING. Their boys' department is complete with spring styles. Lot's all go to BROKAWS'.

A.—Young Hends on Aged Shoulders.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken gray hair. PHA-LON'S VITALIA. OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, offects the change without any unpleasant accompanions. It is a limple, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment no darkened bottles. Sold by all druggists and fancy good dealers.

A .- The Most Tasty and Graceful Hat for gentlemen's wear is manufactured and sold by ESPEN-SCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A .- When You Want a Stylish and Elegant Hat call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann. A.—For Black Worms and Pimples on the face use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street.

At 389 Broadway Examinations With charts of character are given daily, with full written descriptions, by competent phrenologists. See "New Physiognomy with 1,000 engravings, price \$5. All works on Phrenology."

After a Careful Chemical Analysis by Professor C. F. Chandler, Chemist to the Board of Health, LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH is pronounced harmies, from any autostance in jurious to health. For heautifying the complexion and skin this designiful tolicit article has no equal. Sold at all druggist and fancy goods stores. Cambridge is Jubilant, the Gloom of Defeat hangs thick over Orford, and Harvard is in doubt whether to extract grief or gladness from the recent best race. KNOX, however, holds up his head proofuly, and continues daily to crown and make happy hundreds of fellow cirizons with victorious wreaths, which his inimitably beautiful Hais may wishout question, be called. The Knox headquar for April up probably the most recherche ever issued from 212 Broadway, corner of Faiton street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.-Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remody, 704 Broad-way.—Any case Rheumatian and Neuralgia legally guar-anteed permanently cured or your money refunded. David's Spring Styles of Gentlemen's

Dinmonds, Watches and Jewelry or sale, at greatly reduced prices; also taken in exchange bought for cash, and bought for cash, and bought for cash. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal sires

No Moro Medicine.—Du Barry's Delicious REVALESTA FOOD effectually cures dyapepata, constipation, distribute, phthists, coughs, colds, fevers, and all narrous, bilious, liver and stomach disorders. Sold by all droggists and gracers everywher.

H. DU BARRY & GO., 158 William street, New York. Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in Gold. and all kinds of Goldand Silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders Iu-Sinford's Iron and Sulphur Powders Integrate the body and purify the blood.

These Powders readily dissolve in water or in the stomach, where they at once units with the digusted food, and either with it but the formation of new blood. The Iron, by the magnetic attraction, retains the vital or life giving force in the circulation, strengthening the system, generally, while the combined sulphur converts the food and acid secretions of the body and blood into gases, which are ejected through the pores of the body and skin by the foresased energy and strength of the circulation. Porception find immediate rollef from the action of these Powders upon the liver and spicen and their secretions. For Serofula, Sait Rheum, Utcers, Sores or any cruption of the Bedy or Skin their curative effects are magical.

Sold by druggists. One package, 12 Powders, \$1; three packages, \$2 th. Mail of tree. Morey sent at our risk.

If ALL & Itt CK &L, 213 Greenwich street, New York.

Warnock Sp Co.-Hats for Gentlemen, Boyn